Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Education in Sexual Physiology and Hygiene. A Physician's Message. By PHILIP ZENNER. Cincinnati. The Robert Clarke Co., 1910. Pp. vii+126. $1.00 net.

There is evidence of a growing and intelligent interest in the subject of sex instruction. Like other reform movements, this one began with the abnormal, and sought to gain its end by emphasis upon horrors. A more constructive policy is establishing itself, and the majority of teachers seem ready to act as soon as experimentation has worked out usable machinery. The literature of the subject is increasing rapidly. There is more material available in French and German than in English. A recent publication in German contained one hundred and fifty titles in one section.

Dr. Zenner tells of an experiment made in a Cincinnati school with children from twelve to sixteen years of age. A woman physician talked over hygiene problems with the girls and led up through other topics to those of alcohol and sex hygiene. The result led Dr. Zenner to do a similar work with the boys. His talks are given in this volume, as are also others delivered before the college boys. There are special chapters on "Prevention of Social Disease," "Teaching Sexual Physiology and Hygiene in School," and "Mode of Teaching."

There is still a remarkable lack of information about these social problems on the part of teachers. This little book will serve to correct this state of affairs, but will have even more value as an account of an honest attempt to make progress in a difficult field.

FRANK A. MANNY

WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

Second-Year Mathematics for Secondary Schools. By GEORGE WILLIAM MYERS AND WILLIAM R. WICKES, ERNST R. BRESLICH, ERNEST A. WREIDT, AND ARNOLD DRESDEN, assisted by ERNEST L. CALDWELL AND ROBERT M. MATHEWS. (School of Education Manuals: Secondary Texts.) Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1910. Pp. xiv+282. $1.50.

To give two years' work in combined algebra and geometry has been the purpose of the authors in planning the curriculum of the University High School. The present volume emphasizes geometry, while the *First-Year Mathematics* lays the stress on algebra. These two books are evidence of the dominance of the movement for improvement in the teaching of secondary mathematics, and they will be influential factors in the development of a rational unification of mathematics.

The second-year book begins with some constructive geometry which serves to give methods of constructing figures for the proofs of theorems. From the first algebraic notation is employed and the equation is used continually in proof and problem. This gives the desired opportunity of reviewing the algebra covered during the first year and of developing other algebraic topics, such as the completion of methods of solving quadratic equations, a discussion of the roots of quadratic equations, and the use of inequalities in the solution of indeterminate equations. It is interesting to see how closely the algebraic work is